

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff

v.

PRENTICE MILLS,

Defendant

Case No.: 2:16-cr-00113-APG

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO  
VACATE**

[ECF No. 38]

Defendant Prentice Mills pleaded guilty to being a felon in possession of a firearm in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2). He moves under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate his conviction and sentence. ECF No. 38. He argues that, based on the Supreme Court's holding in *Rehaif v. United States*, 139 S. Ct. 2191 (2019), his indictment is fatally defective because the government failed to allege that he knew he was a felon when he possessed the firearm.

I deny Mills' motion. The indictment is defective under *Rehaif* because it fails to allege that Mills knew he was a felon. But that defect did not deprive this court of jurisdiction. And Mills cannot show that he is actually prejudiced by that defect.

**Background**

When Mills committed the instant offense, he already had a long criminal history spanning more than two decades. His first felony conviction was in 1996, for robbery, for which he was sentenced to a term of two years in state prison. His next felony conviction came in 2001, for petty theft with a prior offense, for which he was sentenced to 32 months in state prison. In 2006, he was convicted of one count of transport or sale of a controlled substance and one count of possession of a controlled substance. He was sentenced to three years in state prison on the first count and two years in state prison on the second count, with these sentences

1 to be served concurrently. In 2013, Mills was convicted on two counts of sale of marijuana or  
 2 hash. He was sentenced to three years in state prison on the first count, and to a consecutive one  
 3 year sentence in state prison on the second count.<sup>1</sup>

4 The indictment in the present case alleged that in March 2016, Mills:

5 having been convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one  
 6 year . . . did knowingly possess a firearm . . . said possession being in and affecting  
 7 interstate commerce and said firearm having been shipped and transported in interstate  
 commerce, all in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 922(g)(1) and  
 924(a)(2).

8 ECF No. 1. In March 2017, Mills pleaded guilty to that charge. ECF Nos. 26, 27. I sentenced  
 9 him to 63 months of imprisonment, to be followed by three years of supervised release.<sup>2</sup> Mills  
 10 did not appeal his conviction or sentence. In June 2020, Mills filed the current motion seeking to  
 11 set aside his conviction and sentence based on *Rehaif*.

### 12 Analysis

13 Mills was indicted in 2016, and pleaded guilty and was sentenced in 2017, for his  
 14 possession of a firearm as a convicted felon. At that time, under the law of this circuit and every  
 15 other circuit, the government was neither required to allege in the indictment nor present  
 16 evidence and prove at trial that the defendant knew of his status as a convicted felon. Two years  
 17 later, the Supreme Court held “that in a prosecution under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) and § 924(a)(2),  
 18 the Government must prove both that the defendant knew he possessed a firearm and that he

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 21 <sup>1</sup> He also had two misdemeanor convictions.

22 <sup>2</sup> I determined that an appropriate term of incarceration under the Sentencing Guidelines was 70  
 23 months, that the sentence should be served concurrent to a State sentence the defendant was  
 serving, and that he should receive seven months of credit for time served, resulting in a sentence  
 of 63 months.

1 knew he belonged to the relevant category of persons barred from possessing a firearm.” *Rehaif*,  
 2 139 S. Ct. at 2200.<sup>3</sup>

3 The indictment against Mills did not allege that he knew he had been convicted of a  
 4 crime punishable by more than one year of imprisonment. Under *Rehaif*, the indictment is  
 5 defective because it lacks an allegation that he knew he had been convicted of a crime punishable  
 6 by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year. Mills argues he is entitled to relief because this  
 7 defect stripped this court of jurisdiction and because the defect violated his rights under the Fifth  
 8 and Sixth Amendments. Neither of these theories warrants § 2255 relief.<sup>4</sup>

9 This court “has jurisdiction of all crimes cognizable under the authority of the United  
 10 States . . . .” *Lamar v. United States*, 240 U.S. 60, 65 (1916). “The objection that the indictment  
 11 does not charge a crime against the United States goes only to the merits of the case” and does  
 12 not deprive the court of jurisdiction. *Id.*; see also *United States v. Cotton*, 535 U.S. 625, 630  
 13 (2002) (citing *Lamar* for the proposition that “defects in an indictment do not deprive a court of  
 14 its power to adjudicate a case.”). The Ninth Circuit has repeatedly cited *Cotton* for this principle.  
 15 See, e.g., *U.S. v. Velasco-Medina*, 305 F.3d 839, 845 (9th Cir. 2002) (rejecting the argument that  
 16 the indictment’s failure to allege the specific intent required for attempted reentry deprived the  
 17 district court of jurisdiction). It applies even when considering appeals based on *Rehaif*. See,

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19 <sup>3</sup> “It is therefore the defendant’s *status*, and not his conduct alone, that makes the difference.  
 20 Without knowledge of that status, the defendant may well lack the intent needed to make his  
 21 behavior wrongful.” *Rehaif*, 139 S. Ct. at 2197 (emphasis original). I reject Mills’ argument that,  
 22 under *Rehaif*, the government must also prove that the defendant knew that he was barred from  
 23 possessing a firearm. See *United States v Dillard*, No. 2:09-cr-00057-JAD-GWF, 2020 WL  
 2199614, at \*4 (D. Nev. May 6, 2020).

<sup>4</sup> Mills seeks relief solely because, under *Rehaif*, the indictment is now recognized as defective.  
 He does not challenge the sufficiency of the evidence supporting his plea or conviction.

1 *e.g.*, *United States v. Espinoza*, 816 F. App'x 82, 84 (9th Cir. 2020) (“[T]he indictment’s  
 2 omission of the knowledge of status requirement did not deprive the district court of  
 3 jurisdiction.”). This court had and has jurisdiction over Mills’ case.

4 Because this § 2255 proceeding is Mills’ first challenge to his indictment, he must show  
 5 cause and actual prejudice.<sup>5</sup> “To challenge a conviction in a § 2255 proceeding based upon a  
 6 claim of error that could have been raised on direct appeal but was not, a defendant must  
 7 demonstrate both cause to excuse the procedural default, as well as actual prejudice resulting  
 8 from that error.” *United States v. Seng Chen Yong*, 926 F.3d 582, 590 (9th Cir. 2019). “‘Cause’  
 9 is a legitimate excuse for the default; ‘prejudice’ is actual harm resulting from the alleged  
 10 constitutional violation.” *Magby v. Wawrzaszek*, 741 F.2d 240, 244 (9th Cir.1984).

11 For purposes of this motion only, I will assume Mills can show cause to excuse the  
 12 default. But Mills has not and cannot show he is actually harmed by the defective indictment.

13 If Mills’ conviction and indictment are set aside because of this defect, the government  
 14 would be able to re-indict him to allege knowledge-of-status. “[T]he double jeopardy guarantee  
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16 <sup>5</sup> Mills is not entitled to automatic dismissal of the defective indictment because he did not  
 17 challenge the indictment prior to pleading guilty. “[I]f properly challenged prior to trial,  
 18 an indictment’s complete failure to recite an essential element of the charged offense is not a  
 19 minor or technical flaw subject to harmless error analysis, but a fatal flaw requiring dismissal of  
 20 the indictment.” *United States v. Du Bo*, 186 F.3d 1177, 1179 (9th Cir. 1999); *see also United*  
*States v. Qazi*, 975 F.3d 989, 992 (9th Cir. 2020) (“If a defendant properly challenges an  
 indictment before trial and, on de novo appellate review, we determine the indictment omitted an  
 essential element, *Du Bo* requires automatic dismissal regardless of whether the omission  
 prejudiced the defendant.”).

21 Mills is not entitled to a plain error review of his challenge to his indictment because he  
 22 did not challenge it on appeal. An untimely challenge to an indictment is reviewed for plain  
 error if it is raised for the first time on appeal. *See United States v. Velasco-Medina*, 305 F.3d  
 839, 846 (9th Cir. 2002) (untimely challenge to an indictment on appeal reviewed for plain  
 23 error); *United States v. Ross*, 206 F.3d 896, 899 (9th Cir. 2000) (same).

1 ‘imposes no limitations whatever upon the power to *retry* a defendant who has succeeded in  
 2 getting his first conviction set aside’ (emphasis in original).” *United States v. DiFrancesco*, 449  
 3 U.S. 117, 131, (1980) *quoting North Carolina v. Pearce*, 395 U.S. 711, 720 (1969). The only  
 4 exception is when a conviction is reversed because of insufficiency of the evidence. Mills has  
 5 not challenged the sufficiency of the facts he admitted in his guilty plea.<sup>6</sup>

6 I can consider the entire record to determine whether Mills is being actually harmed by  
 7 the defective indictment. In *United States v. Johnson*, the Ninth Circuit recently reviewed an  
 8 appeal of a § 922(g) conviction based on *Rehaif*. 979 F.3d 632 (9th Cir. 2020). The defendant  
 9 was convicted after a bench trial on stipulated facts that did not include his knowledge-of-status.  
 10 The Ninth Circuit declined to dismiss the case and instead affirmed the conviction. The court  
 11 determined that Johnson’s appeal was properly understood as asserting a trial error arising from  
 12 the district court’s omission of “the knowledge-of-status element now required under *Rehaif*.”<sup>7</sup>  
 13 *Id.* at 636. Because Johnson had not timely objected to the district court’s legal error, his claim  
 14 was subject to plain error review. *Id.* As the challenge concerned a trial error rather than  
 15 insufficient evidence, “retrial would be permitted even if he succeeded in establishing plain error  
 16 on appeal.” *Id.* at 637. And because retrial was available, the court was authorized to review the  
 17 entire record on appeal, not just the record adduced at trial. *Id.* Reviewing for plain error, the

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 19 <sup>6</sup> Mills’ challenge would fail even if he had challenged the sufficiency of his guilty plea. A  
 20 challenge to the sufficiency of the evidence is “assessed against the elements that the government  
 21 was required to prove at the time of trial.” *United States v. Johnson*, 979 F.3d 632, 636 (9th Cir.  
 22 2020). When assessed at the time of his plea, Mills admitted sufficient facts to sustain a  
 23 conviction for being a felon in possession of a firearm.

<sup>7</sup> While Johnson framed his claim as challenging the sufficiency of the evidence, the Ninth  
 Circuit re-framed his claim as he had not contested whether “the government introduced  
 evidence sufficient to satisfy each of the elements required for conviction at the time of his trial.”  
*Id.* at 636.

1 court held that a retrial would result in another conviction because the defendant could not offer  
2 a plausible basis for a different outcome. *Id.* at 639.

3 [I]f the hypothetical retrial is certain to end in the same way as the first one, then  
4 refusing to correct an unpreserved error will, by definition, not result in a  
5 miscarriage of justice. Indeed, choosing to correct the error in those  
circumstances would produce the very sort of wasteful reversals that [Federal  
Rule of Criminal Procedure] 52(b) aims to avoid.

6 *Id.* at 637 (internal quotation and citation omitted).<sup>8</sup> The record on appeal (including information  
7 in the Presentence Report) showed that Johnson had several prior felony convictions and had  
8 already served three prison sentences of over one year. “In light of the sentences imposed in his  
9 earlier cases, Johnson cannot plausibly argue that a jury . . . would find that he was unaware of  
10 his status as someone previously convicted of an offense punishable by more than a year in  
11 prison.” *Id.* at 639. That evidence justified affirming the conviction even though the stipulated  
12 facts in the bench trial did not establish Johnson’s knowledge-of-status.

13 The *Johnson* court employed the plain error standard because the case arose on direct  
14 appeal and the defendant failed to object at trial. *Id.* at 636. Here, however, Mills raises this  
15 issue in a § 2255 motion. The “cause and actual prejudice” standard for review of a § 2255  
16 motion is a significantly higher burden than the plain error standard on a direct appeal. *United*  
17 *States v. Frady*, 456 U.S. 152, 166-67 (1982) (“We reaffirm the well-settled principle that to  
18 obtain collateral relief a prisoner must clear a significantly higher hurdle than would exist on  
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22 <sup>8</sup> “As the Supreme Court has stated, Rule 52(b) authorizes courts to correct unpreserved errors,  
23 but that power is to be used sparingly, solely in those circumstances in which a miscarriage of  
justice would otherwise result.” *Id.* at 636-37 (citations and internal quotation marks omitted).

1 direct appeal.”).<sup>9</sup> *Johnson* would require me to deny Mills’ motion under a plain error review, so  
2 I likewise must deny the motion under the higher hurdle of the cause and prejudice standard.

3 As in *Johnson*, I can look to the entire record, including the Presentence Report, to  
4 determine whether Mills can show actual prejudice from the defective indictment. *Johnson*, 979  
5 F.3d at 637. According to the Presentence Report, Mills has been convicted of six felony  
6 offenses. He has been sentenced to state prison for terms of 24 months, 32 months, 36 months,  
7 24 months, and 36 months.<sup>10</sup> Mills offers no evidence or argument disputing this criminal  
8 history. He does not claim he was unaware that he had been convicted of a felony or that he has  
9 been given five prison sentences for terms exceeding one year. To the contrary, in his plea  
10 agreement he admits that “[a]t the time [he] was in possession of the firearm, he had been  
11 previously convicted of a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year.” ECF  
12 No. 27 at 4. No plausible argument exists that, on these uncontested facts, a grand jury would  
13 not find probable cause to allege in the indictment that Mills knew of his status as a convicted  
14 felon. If I dismiss the indictment, he could be reindicted and retried, and the result would be the  
15 same.

16 Again, I assume Mills can show cause for failing to challenge his indictment in his  
17 appeal. While the indictment is defective because it lacks an allegation that Mills knew he had  
18 been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, the  
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20 <sup>9</sup> *Cf. United States v. Timmreck*, 441 U.S. 780, 784 (1979) (“[T]he concern with finality served  
21 by the limitation on collateral attack has special force with respect to convictions based on guilty  
22 pleas.”).

22 <sup>10</sup> The PSR indicates that Mills was also sentenced to one year in state prison on one of his  
23 felony convictions for sale of marijuana, with that sentenced to be served consecutive to his three  
year sentence in state prison on another count of sale of marijuana.

1 overwhelming and uncontroverted evidence establishes that Mills is not suffering actual  
2 prejudice because of that defect under any of his theories. I therefore deny his § 2255 motion.

### 3 **Certificate of Appealability**

4 To appeal this order, Mills must receive a certificate of appealability. 28 U.S.C.  
5 § 2253(c)(1)(B); Fed. R. App. P. 22(b)(1); 9th Cir. R. 22–1(a). To obtain that certificate, he  
6 “must make a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right, a demonstration that . . .  
7 includes showing that reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the  
8 petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were  
9 adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483–  
10 84 (2000) (quotation omitted). This standard is “lenient.” *Hayward v. Marshall*, 603 F.3d 546,  
11 553 (9th Cir. 2010) (en banc).

12 I have denied Mills’ motion based on the Ninth Circuit’s decision in *Johnson*. While  
13 *Johnson* employed the plain error standard of review, Mills faces a “significantly higher hurdle”  
14 for his § 2255 motion. *Frady*, 456 U.S. at 166. The undisputed facts establish that Mills is not  
15 prejudiced by the defective indictment because he could be reindicted and retried and the  
16 outcome would be the same. Reasonable jurists cannot debate that conclusion. I will thus deny  
17 Mills’ request for a certificate of appealability.

18 I THEREFORE ORDER that defendant Prentice Mills’ motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255  
19 **(ECF No. 38) is DENIED.**

20 I FURTHER ORDER that Mills is denied a certificate of appealability.

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1 I FURTHER ORDER the Clerk of Court to enter a separate civil judgment denying  
2 Mills' § 2255 motion. The Clerk also shall file this order and the civil judgment in this case and  
3 in the related civil case number 2:20-cv-1088-APG.

4 DATED this 14th day of December, 2020.



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6 ANDREW P. GORDON  
7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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